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A1M FE

(56) Documents cited
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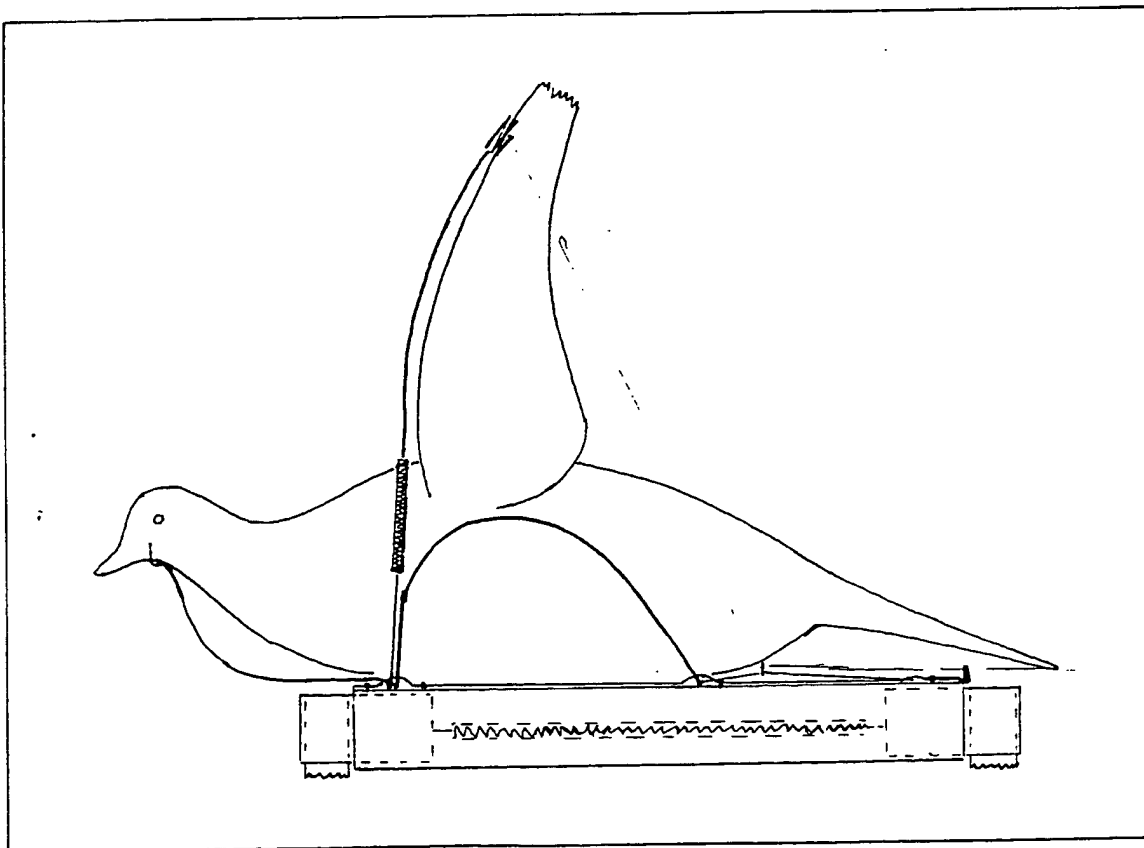
(58) Field of search
A1M

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(54) Decoying device using a dead or artificial pigeon

(57) The body of a dead or artificial pigeon is supported in a wire cradle to which are hinged wire arms clipped to the wings, each arm comprising two pieces joined by a coil spring to hold the wing in upright position. The wings are moved by a line guided in eyelets in the wing clips and at the rear of the cradle.

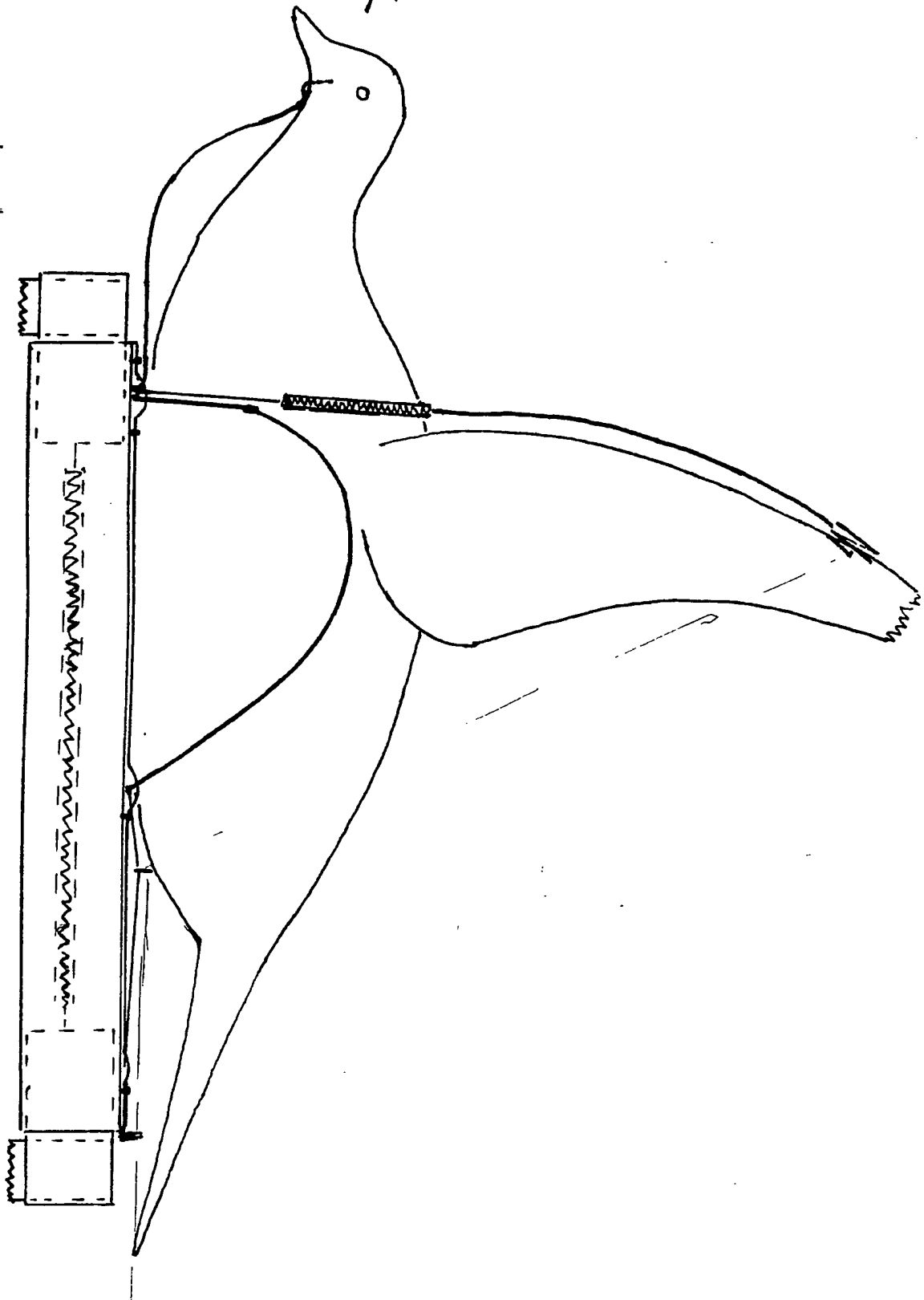


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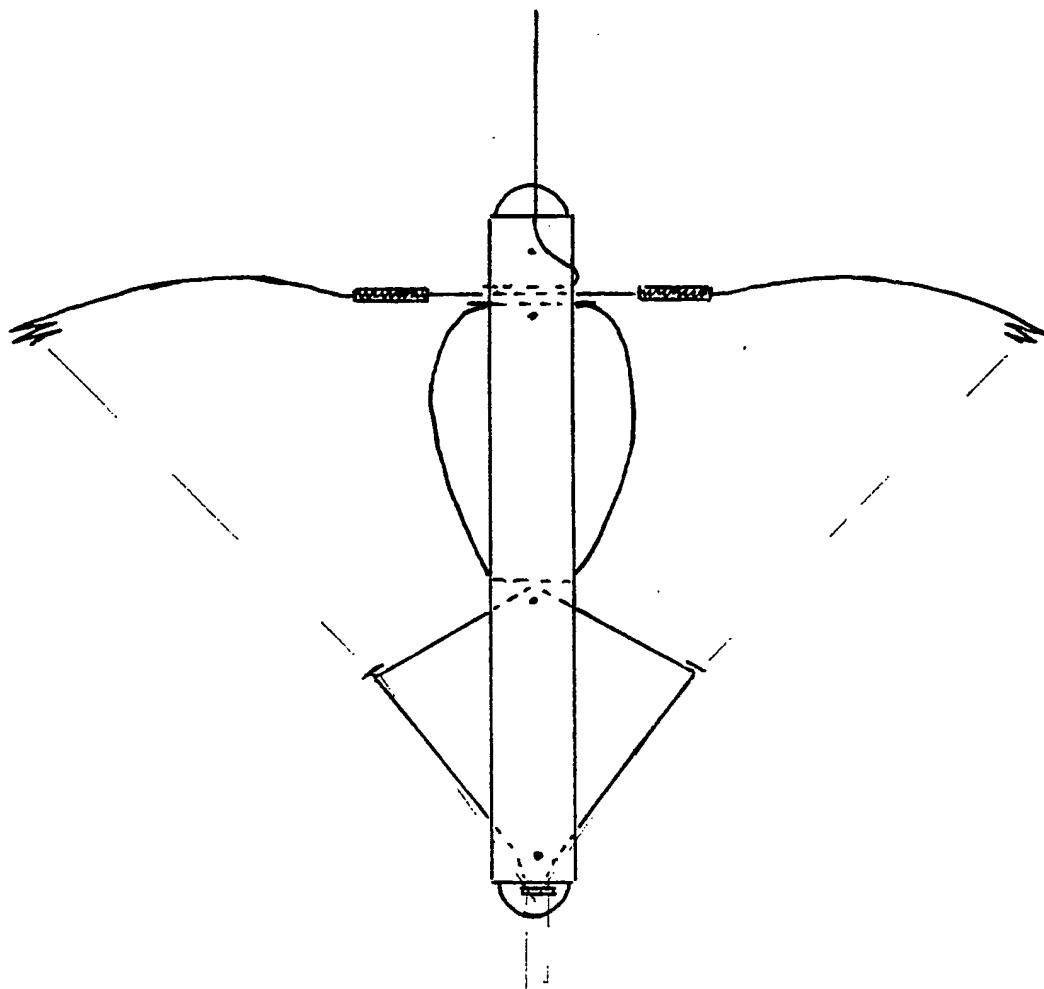
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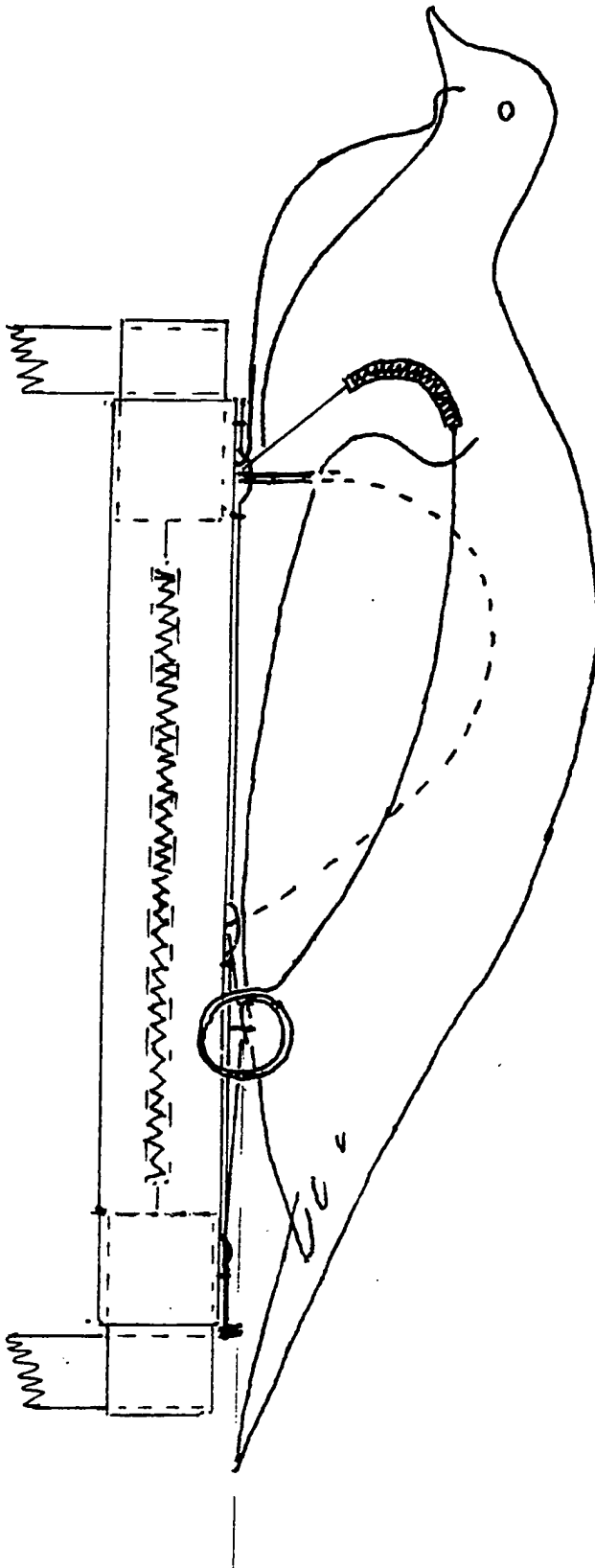
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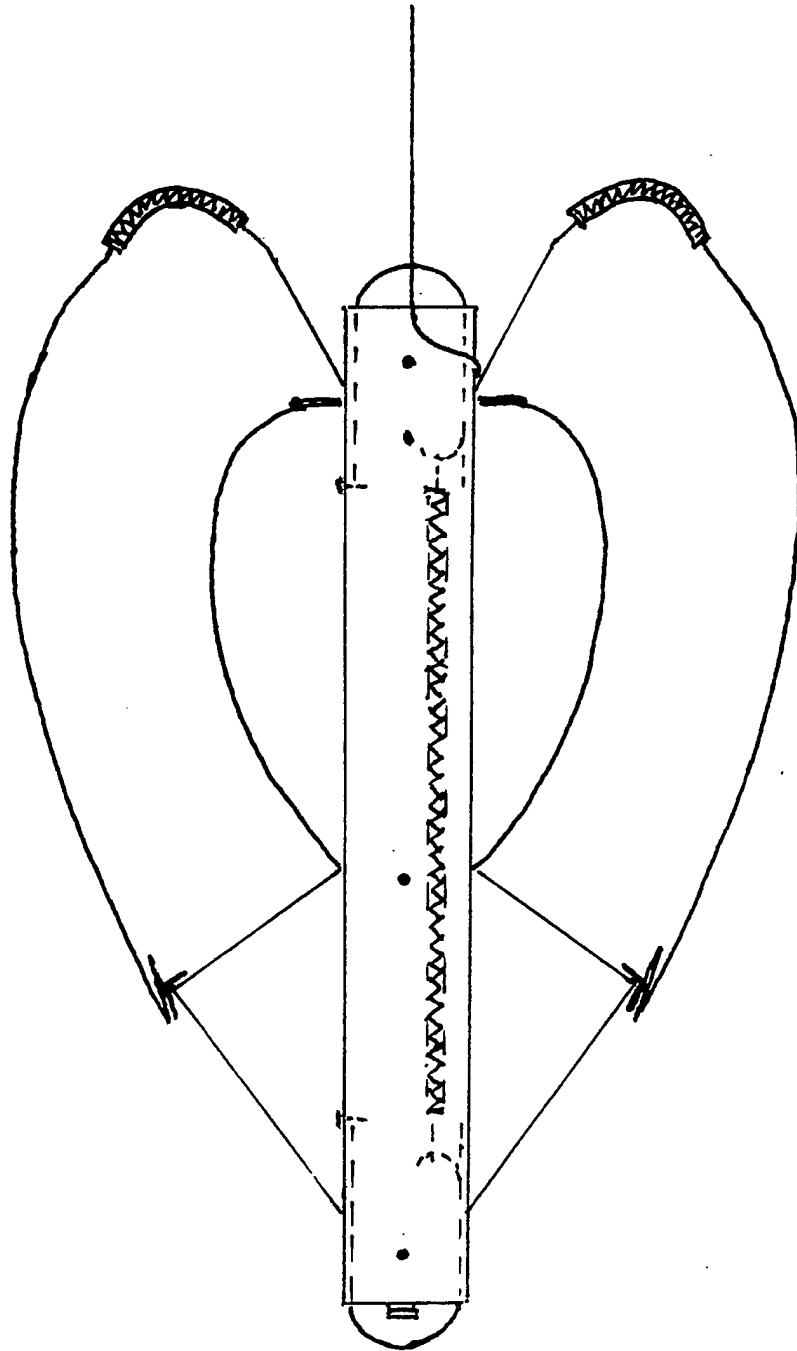
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SPECIFICATION

Decoying device using a dead or artificial pigeon

- 5 The purpose of this device is primarily for decoy-
ing wild pigeon to within shooting range, by giving a
dead or artificial pigeon lifelike movement of the
wings by mechanical means.

A dead (with wings broken close to the body) or
0 artificial pigeon is mounted on a length of square
tube and operated manually by a thin line running
from a hide. This line is connected to two other lines
close to the device, which are attached to spring con-
trolled wires fixed to each wing of the pigeon. The
5 line is initially held taut which keeps the pigeon's
wings closed; when movement is required, the line
is released, which allows the spring controlled wings
to open and by alternately pulling and releasing the
line, gives the wings a flapping action.

- 0 When a live pigeon flying overhead is attracted by
this movement the operating line is pulled taut
which closes the wings and folds them to the side,
thus conveying to the live pigeon that it has settled.

This device can be operated on the ground or in a
5 tree, and is most effective when used with a group of
static dead or artificial pigeon decoys.

The device consists of a length of 1" square tube,
approximately 8" long. On top of the tube there is a
wire cradle which holds the body of the pigeon — a
0 folding wire at the front holds the head in position.
The invention part of this device is the wires which
support and control the wings, (Drawing No. 1),
hinge fitted just in front of the wire cradle, which
should be just in front of the wings on the pigeon
15 where they join the body; each wire arm is in two
pieces joined together by a short length of coil
spring. On the top end of the wire there is a shaped
circular clip, which attaches the wire to the wing; this
clip also incorporates an eyelet for attaching the
0 operating line. Thus the springs hold the wings in an
upright position, and the line, guided by the eyelets
at the rear of the cradle pulls them down. These
eyelets are offset approximately 1½" forward, so that
as the wings finally close, they are also pushed for-
15 ward into a natural resting position (Drawing No. 3.).

The various wire parts are held in place by a metal
strip along the top of the tube and riveted. The
device is attached to two sticks (which are pushed
into the ground) by spring loaded clips at either end
50 (Drawing No. 1.).

For storage or packing, the wire head support
folds back and the wing wires clip onto the side line
eyelets.

CLAIM

- 55 As I believe that this is an entirely original method
of decoying by mechanical means, the drawings and
various parts described are all part of the invention
as a whole.

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